

THE EUREKA SPRINGS TIMES.

VOLUME XXVIII.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910.

NUMBER 30

Devoted to Publishing the News While it is News and Telling the Truth

OLD CITIZEN
PASSES AWAYA. N. Matthews Dies at the
Home of His Son

LONG TIME SUFFERER

Close of a Successful Business
Life—Funeral Held
Yesterday

Aaron Matthews is dead. The end came at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. Mr. Matthews had been in failing health for some time and it was known that he could not long survive. Several months ago he went to St. Louis and Rochester, Minn., to consult with eminent specialists but they gave him no hope. Since that time the decline has been gradual until the last. Had he lived thirteen days longer his life would have rounded out 57 years.

Aaron N. Matthews was born on the 27th day of February, 1853, at Coal Hill, Johnson county, Ark., and lived his life in this state with the exception of a few years spent in Texas and California.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Martha J. Crawford, at Coal Hill. Mrs. Matthews died in this city September 7th, 1900—a woman of noble christian character, beloved by a wide circle of friends. Of this union one son was born, Mr. G. U. Matthews of this city.

In June of 1881 Mr. Matthews came to Eureka Springs and had lived here since that time. He came to Eureka Springs for relief from stomach and kidney trouble and with little means. He engaged in several lines of business at various times, among them dry goods, banking and the hardware and furniture business. A man of sterling integrity, literally "his word as good as his bond" he won the confidence and respect of the people, and by his square and upright business dealings, held that confidence and respect throughout his life.

In 1900 he founded the Commercial Bank which was conducted for a number of years by himself and his son, G. U. Matthews. The business was later disposed of and three years ago was reorganized as the First National Bank of Eureka Springs.

Until about a year ago Mr. Matthews continued in active business in the hardware and furniture line with his son. At that time his health was such that the business was disposed of and he retired. By his careful business methods Mr. Matthews was successful in accumulating quite a good deal of property. Aside from his holdings in Eureka Springs and Arkansas, at the time of his death he owned real and personal property in five or six other states.

While unostentatious in his aid to his fellow men, Mr. Matthews was instrumental in assisting many a poor man and needy woman to bear the burdens of life. In these matters often his nearest friends and members of his own family had no knowledge.

Since the death of his devoted wife almost ten years ago, he has made his home with his son and his wife, where his love for them and his devotion to the two little grandchildren will be remembered as one of life's brightest spots.

Mr. Matthews is gone, but his

life is not done, as the memory of it will be held sacred by loved ones and friends so long as they shall live.

Mr. Matthews was a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty-five years, being a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar. The funeral services were under the auspices of the Masons and conducted for them by Rev. C. N. White, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church and a brother Mason. Services were held at the home at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large although the inclement weather kept many friends away. A wealth of floral offerings was sent by loving hands as a token of esteem. Interment was made in the Odd Fellows Cemetery beside the devoted wife who preceded the husband to the great beyond almost ten years ago.

The pall bearers were: Messrs. Cleo Miller, G. W. Sawyer, U. G. Kelly, F. A. Hansen, F. O. Burt and E. C. Davis.

ARKANSAS PLANTERS
ARE DIVERSIFYINGPhillips County to Have Great Variety of
Crops

Helena, Feb. 12.—The idea of diversification in crop cultivation is gaining a hold upon the farmers of Phillips county. This county possesses a splendid soil, producing from one-half to two bales of cotton per acre; alfalfa, corn and other crops and within the last several months has demonstrated its adaptability to rice culture. Messrs. Richardson and Keesec, on an area of ten acres on their Lake Village plantation, twenty miles south of Helena, last year demonstrated that rice of the highest quality could be raised on their plantation. So encouraged were the owners that they are this year seeding to rice 400 acres, having installed a pumping plant, completed levees, etc., and predict that other planters of this county will plant a large acreage of rice. These planters are also planting seventy-five acres in oats and ten acres in sugar cane, and after the oat crop is harvested the same land will be sowed in cow peas, thus producing two crops. While they have no fear of the boll weevil invading this county, they are, nevertheless, placing themselves in a position to be prepared in case they are mistaken in their judgement in this respect.

Gustaf Johnson Dead

Gustaf Johnson died at the Sweet Spring hotel Saturday morning. Mr. Johnson had been a visitor here for some time. He was formerly in the employ of Mr. E. H. Rife for more than a quarter of a century. The funeral was conducted from the Blockson-Newton undertaking parlors by Dr. W. F. Dickinson of St. James Episcopal church on Sunday afternoon. Interment at Odd Fellows cemetery.

Death of Infant

Information reached this city Sunday of the death of Willis Henry, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Moody of Kentwood, La., Mrs. Moody is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Willis of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Moody had been poisoned from eating canned goods on Monday of last week and the nursing child had become poisoned from the mother. The little one had lived only a year one day when he passed away.

Happiness

There are two ways of being happy—we may either diminish our wants or augment our means—either will do—the result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself, and do that which happens to be easiest.

If you are idle or sick or poor, however hard it may be to diminish your wants it will be harder to augment your means.

If you are active and prosperous or young or in good health it may be easier for you to augment your means than to diminish your wants.

But if you are wise, you will do both at the same time, young or old, rich, poor, sick or well; and if you are very wise you will do both in such a way as to augment the general happiness of society.

—Benjamin Franklin.

Thanks

After spending a day here last week Bro. J. L. Russell, of the Green Forest Tribune relieves his mind in this wise, which we are sure is appreciated both by Editor Diehl and the Times man:

"Eureka Springs seems to be enjoying a fairly good winter season. The newspaper folks were busy and that is a good index. The town is well provided for in the paper business. Editor Diehl is giving the city the best daily it has ever had by a good many odds and he keeps one of the best organized forces and the cleanest offices in America. The Times under the management of Editor Baird is a neat and attractive weekly and is on a solid footing. If Editors Diehl and Baird were candidates for

Prince of Good Fellows we would have to vote for both of them."

HOOK WORM IN
EUREKA SPRINGSDr. Clare Gives Experience
For Good of PublicTreatment Produces Required Re-
sults—Other Cases Not Made
Public

Along the line of hook worm lore, of which the press has had an abundance of late, comes the announcement that we have a number in Eureka Springs the most notable of which is the case of Dr. W. M. Clare, who unhesitatingly pronounces himself to be a victim of the disease.

Dr. Clare has been in ill health for a number of years and aside from baffling his own efforts, his case has received no satisfactory diagnosis from eminent physicians all over the country to whom the doctor has gone.

He became interested in the various reports of the hook worm disease and finally concluded that he was afflicted with it. The treatment prescribed by investigators was sent for and used with the result that the doctor has been relieved of thousands of these little worms and feels that his chances for ultimate recovery from the disease are excellent.

It is understood that there are several other cases under treatment here but a natural inclination to avoid publicity keeps their identity unknown. Dr. Clare feels it a duty to let the public know the true conditions in order that others may be benefited.

Mound City Paint may cost a trifle more, but—! Dickens and Morgan's.

Robbed His Parents

On Thursday night of last week Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Crutcher, who had rooms at the Mayberry brick, notified the police that their apartments had been entered and that they had been robbed of \$50 in cash and about \$400 worth of jewelry.

Mr. and Mrs. Crutcher had recently been joined here by a son who came from New Mexico. Conditions surrounding the case led the police officers to suspect this son. He was arrested and finally confessed to the officers that he was the guilty party.

In the circuit court on Saturday young Crutcher plead guilty to petit larceny and was fined \$20 and sentenced to five days in jail. A charge of grand larceny could not have been sustained as the parents had left the state rather than appear against him.

CIRCUIT DOCKET
DISPOSED OFDecision For Defendant In
O'Leary CaseCarroll Trial Postponed to Next
Term—Grand Jury Returns
Fifteen Indictments

The damage suit brought against the Citizens Electric company by Miss O'Leary of St. Louis ended Thursday evening of last week. The case occupied considerable time of the court and was finally decided in favor of the company.

Miss O'Leary received injuries in alighting from a car in October 1908, which caused her to be a permanent cripple. It was claimed that the motorman failed to stop at the platform in front of St. James Episcopal church upon signal but ran past and stopped beyond the platform where the ground was rough. Miss O'Leary in stepping to the ground fell and broke her limb. The evidence of the company's employees was to the effect that the car was stopped as soon as possible after the signal was given and that Miss O'Leary alighted without waiting for the car to back to the platform. The jury rendered a verdict for the company after short consideration. A former trial resulted in a hung jury. Notice of an appeal was given.

The trial of Dave Carroll for shooting Bete Dean was postponed until the next term of court. Carroll gave bond for appearance in the sum of \$750. The signers were: Frank Hancock, Mrs. Ella Shuman and G. W. Evans.

J. J. Hawkins vs City of Eureka Springs, compromised.

Wm. Green vs A. S. Maddox and J. H. Phillips, jury failed to agree.

Bud Gardenhire vs Walter Clark, judgement against plaintiff for all costs.

American Hotel Supply Co. vs S. Johnson & Co. continued.

American Hotel Supply Co. vs Wallace & Brown, verdict for defendants; appealed.

Central Bank vs John A. Reed, plaintiff takes non-suit and costs.

Troricht Dunker Carpet Co. vs Fuller Furniture Co., dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

J. S. Hixon vs J. A. Gates. plaintiff given thirty days to file bond, and in event it is not filed, cause dismissed.

The grand jury returned fifteen indictments.

H. Godelock, D. W. Walden and James Roach were appointed jury commissioners.

The business of the February term was closed late Saturday evening.

MUCH NEW GOLD IS
FOUND IN ALASKAGovernment Geological Survey Discloses
Rich Placer Districts

Washington, February 14—Alaska, which Secretary Ballinger has frequently said is America's prize package, may be a greater prize than man has ever dreamed. Recent investigations in the Innoko District, the Central Kuskokwim Valley and the Haiditarod District, now partially finished by the United States

Geological Survey, disclose new placer gold districts which promise very heavy returns.

The little territory bought from Russia for \$7,000,000 in 1876 has to the present time paid \$160,000,000 in gold alone since 1880, when placer mining there began, and what the resources of its copper, coal and other minerals will be is beyond the estimation of man.

The discovery by agents of the survey of placers on the small streams in areas which are drained into the lower Yukon or the lower Kuskokwim prove that the formations of the Yukon belts extend much farther southwest than had been generally supposed and that they bear gold at many scattered localities throughout their extent.

Birthday Dinner

Richard Dunn reached the quarter century post in his life Thursday of last week. Mrs. Dunn prepared a most pleasant surprise for him in the way of a birthday dinner which was enjoyed by a number of friends, among whom were: Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. E. Falkner, Miss Hazel Dickens, Mr. Dunn's mother, Mrs. Julia Dunn, and his younger brother Master Tom.

Going to Blytheville

Mrs. Winne Dudley has sold an interest in her stock of goods to Mrs. Archillion, who was formerly a resident and is now a visitor here. The stock is being shipped to Blytheville, where they will open a dry goods and millinery store. The ladies go this week to St. Louis to buy additional goods for the new business. It is the hope of their many friends that they will find their new location a profitable and pleasant one.

New goods to exchange for second hand. See Harp & Co. No. 8 Main street. Under Basin Bath House. Phone No. 59.

URGE ACTION
BY LEGISLATUREGood Roads Convention
Makes Program

WANTS EARLY ACTION

Consolidation with Drainage Con-
gress—Commend Taft
and Congressmen

The Arkansas Gazette of last Friday reports the proceedings of the good roads convention held in Little Rock last week. This is a matter that should be of intense interest to every farmer and progressive business man of the state. The Gazette's report, in part, is as follows:

Acting under the belief that the interests of the two organizations are identical, the Arkansas Good Roads Association, which closed its seventh annual convention at the Hotel Marion yesterday afternoon, consolidated with the Drainage Congress under the name of the Arkansas Good Roads and Drainage Association. Resolutions commending the stand taken by President Taft and members of Congress as to the drainage projects were adopted, together with resolutions urging the state legislature to change the laws of the state and make possible the building of better roads.

This action was taken after the building of good roads and the drainage of swamp lands had been discussed from almost every conceivable viewpoint by county judges, road overseers and legislators from all parts of the state. E. L. Carter, until yesterday the secretary of the good roads organization, in a lengthy paper pointed out the fallacies in the present system of road building in Arkansas, and his paper came as the climax of the meeting.

Mr. Carter began by pointing out that Arkansas, although possessed of some of the finest road-building material in the United States, occupies the unenviable position of being the thirty-ninth state in the Union in per centage of miles of improved roads. He declared that experts had agreed that this was due, probably more than to anything else, to the antiquated road laws of the state.

"Although there is annually expended in the state more than 1,500,000 on roads and streets," said the speaker, "we have no adequate means of determining how or in what manner this money has been spent. There is no uniformity in dealing with the problem, no rule or law requiring the counties to report to the State Department—in short, our system has no system."

He described the methods employed in building roads in Arkansas, outlining the duties of the county judge, and declaring that "expert knowledge on the subject of road building is usually accounted the least of the candidate's qualifications for office." He pointed out how, by the system of electing road overseers, those officials had become independent of the county judges, thus dividing the state into a thousand principalities, each "governed by a lord who is as jealous of his own independence as he is ignorant and unmindful of the needs of the nation."

The following legislation program was adopted by the convention:

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE EUREKA SPRINGS TIMES
L. E. BAIRD, Editor and Manager.

Successors to the Weekly Times-Echo. Times established 1881. Echo established 1885.

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SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR THE YEAR.

TAFT TALKS TO WALL STREET

Naturally, that part of Mr. Taft's Lincoln Day address which deals with the present financial conditions will attract special attention. The president was expected to say things which Wall street would be interested in hearing, and he did say them. Referring to the attacks made upon the administration on the ground that its policy creates alarm in financial circles, he declared that "no one responsible for a government like ours would foolishly run amuck in business and destroy values and confidence just for the pleasure of doing so," and added that "no one has a motive as strong as the administration in power to cultivate and strengthen business confidence and business prosperity." He pointed out, however, that the duty of the "National Government is to enforce the law, and if the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present method of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business, and they must be changed to conform to the law."—Globe Democrat.

A DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS

In a recent interview, former democratic senator from North Dakota, Fountain L. Thompson, farmer and stockraiser, said: "Democrat as I am, confessing that I vote my ticket straight, yet I am bound to say that we would now be in the midst of a terrible business panic had Bryan been elected in 1908 and made serious attempts to put his radical views into operation.

The democratic party must reduce and modernize its issues. It cannot carry the country either with free trade or free silver. The people are too intelligent to vote for free trade. Nor will they support any such foolishness as the guaranteeing of national bank deposits, a proposition that opens wide the door to wildcat banking."

Speaking of the high cost of living Mr. Thompson said:

"I might attribute the high cost of what one eats to the protective tariff," Senator Thompson answered, "which you could take seriously or as a joke, but I won't. As I see the matter, the demand for food is growing faster than the supply of food. Every city and large town in the country is drawing men away from the land. Farmers' sons are going into the mills and factories. The railroads, employing millions of hands, are draining the farms of their best labor.

"While the cities are booming, the country, in a sense, is languishing. Every man who leaves a farm to become a brakeman, a street car conductor or a clerk in a store ceases to be a food producer and begins to be a food consumer. Multiply that man by 1,000,000, or by 5,000,000 of other men and then count up the pounds of food they eat, and it will be seen that the balance between production and consumption is not being maintained."

THAT ROBBER TARIFF

President Taft was the chief speaker before the republican club of New York City on Saturday evening the occasion of the club's twenty-fourth Lincoln anniversary dinner. Among other things President Taft had the following to say about the making of the Payne tariff bill:

"In the new tariff there were 654 decreases, 220 increases and 1150 items of the dutiable list unchanged; but this did not represent the fair proportion in most of the reductions and increases, because the duties were decreased on those articles which had a consumption value of nearly \$5,000,000,

000, while they were increased on those articles which had a consumption value of less \$1,000,000,000. Of the increases the consumption value of those affected, which are of luxuries, to wit, silks, wines, liquors, perfumeries, pomades and like articles, amounted to nearly \$600,000,000, as against decreases on about \$5,000,000,000 of consumption.

"I repeat, therefore, that this was a downward revision. It was not downward with reference to silks or liquors or high-priced cottons—in the nature of luxuries; it was downward in respect to nearly all other articles except woollens, which were not affected at all. Certainly it was not promised that the rates of luxuries should be reduced. The revenues were falling off there was a deficit promised, and it was essential that the revenues should be increased. It was no violation of the promise to increase the revenues by increasing the tax on luxuries, provided there was downward revision on all other articles."

"TAKE COUNSEL OF FROGS"

Under the above caption our democratic contemporary the "Times-Echo" finds fault with the republican party and says the workingmen are being eaten up, like the frogs in Aesop's fable, by the trusts that rule the republican party. We refer Mr. Diehl, the Times-Echo editor, to a little ancient history in regard to the trusts. Although the democratic party had eight years in which to enact anti-trust legislation and to institute legal proceedings against the trusts—it never introduced a bill to curb the trusts, and protect the dear people, nor did the attorney general bring federal suits against a single trust. It remained for the republican party to enact the necessary legislation to curb the trusts and for this same great party's attorney general to execute the law that has accomplished the relief that followed. The republican party has always been the reliable and consistent friend of labor during all the years of its existence as a party. Every national

law for the protection and safety of laborers has been put on the statutes by the republican party and nearly always with a majority of the democrats in the congress voting no.

Even in state legislation the republican states are far ahead of democratic states in labor laws. In all civilized countries it is recognized that children under 14 years of age should not work in factories. In our country 27 states prohibit child labor under 14 years, in factories. Of these, 23 are republican states and 4 are democratic.

For many years labor organization have been seeking to secure legislation in the various states making 8 hours a day's work on public work. Eighteen states have enacted such a law, of these 16 are republican and 2 are democratic. Next to children women are the sufferers from inconsiderate employers, and 21 different states have enacted laws limiting the hours of labor of women. Of these states 15 are republican and 6 are democratic. Is it any wonder the laboring man and woman trusts and believes in the republican party?

In Missouri Governor Hadley is planning to have the democratic shoe-string districts done away with and the state reapportioned so that the senatorial districts may be compact rather than distorted caricatures, made so to aid one party to the detriment of the other. Governor Hadley proposes to accomplish this by submitting the matter to the people through the referendum, and strange to say, the democrats are fighting it. The referendum is a democratic child, but they repudiate it when it threatens to stamp out some their of time-honored iniquity.

Four million women in the United States work outside the home. Then they hurry back to the house, darn the children's socks wash dishes, get the meals, patch hubby's trousers and knit a stocking or two as they take a rest. Yet some of 'em think they have time to vote.—E.S.

FARM AND FIELD

Hints For the Farmer and Stockman

Country School Agriculture

Prof. Fred H. Rankin, director of agricultural extension. University of Illinois, spoke to the Country Teachers' Association of Illinois at Macomb, to the following effect:

"School work is too largely book work. If laboratory work is introduced it often deals very largely with things which are not very near or dear to the child, and therefore do not mean very much to him. Education for young people should grow out of experience, and should deal with things near at home, and should help the people to solve the difficulties around them.

"Into the workroom and garden of a school should be brought objects which the children love—ears of corn, heads of wheat and oats, soils, etc. The country school should be the natural expression of the community, and its instruction should connect with the natural knowledge of the children, and thus awaken their interest in that with which they come in contact day by day.

It is tremendously significant that our school ideas are developed on the theory that the things which we consider worthy of study in after life are not worthy of study in school life. Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University tells us how in his early life he learned about the lions of Africa and Asia and the anacondas of South America, but he never learned anything about the pigs, chickens and cows that were on the field and farm about the schoolhouse in which he was sitting.

"I do not know why a cow is not just as important as a boa constrictor, nor why the knowledge about the cow and the percentage of butter-fat in her milk cannot be put in such form as to

train a pupil's mind as well as of the hippopotamus. Let those remote studies come with the normal development of the child's mind, but let us begin with the things that are near at hand.

"After the fundamentals of number are learned, what shall we do for practice in numbers? Shall we continue to teach as the old books have done about copartnership, cube root, etc? Why not make local application of mathematics—the mathematics of dairying, composition of fertilizers and mixture of food rations. How much does it cost to make a barrel of Bordeaux mixture? To put it on the trees? How much does it cost to plow an acre of land? To keep a team of horses? To feed a cow or pig? To raise a crop of corn?

Interesting the Folks at Home

"It is significant that when a child takes home his sums in arithmetic the older persons are not interested unless it is to help the child out of a fix. But if he takes home a problem that has to do with the feeding of the cow or the pig, figuring the cost of an acre of corn, etc., the father and mother and the hired hand are interested at once, because such problems affect their every-day work. The parents feel that the school has some close relation to the business of life. It is not enough to merely introduce agriculture. If the school responds to the needs of the community, agriculture ought to be just as much a part of the country school as oxygen is a part of the air.

"I believe that the church in a country community should have as much relation to the wants of the people as the school has. You never can get hold of the people fundamentally in spiritual matters unless you get hold of their temporal affairs, unless religion dovetails into the lives of the people.

"A former classmate, who is a minister, wrote me, saying that

he had taken a country charge, that the people were stirring, vigorous and honest, and he wanted to help them spiritually. He asked me what I would advise him to do. I told him to come to Urbana and take a semester's course in agriculture, or at least the two weeks' course. Every preacher is a teacher; every teacher should be a preacher. In my opinion no preacher or teacher should attempt to manage a country school or country pastorate unless he has some knowledge of the affairs and problems with which his people have to deal. There is a chance for directness and ruggedness in the country school that we cannot afford to lose."

Cotton Seed Bread

Special dispatches have been sent out from Chicago to the effect that cotton seed flour has been exhibited on the Board of Trade there. Bread made of the flour resembled brown bread, it was said.

R. C. Warren, a chemist of Little Rock, said that cotton seed meal and corn meal have been mixed together and the resulting mixture used to make a pan cake.

Cotton seed meal is very strong in protein, Mr. Warren stated, and cattle have been known to go blind from eating too freely of the meal.

Mr. Warren said, however, that if the meal is fed to cattle in limited amounts that there is no danger of blindness resulting. He said the same rule would apply to the use of cotton seed flour as a human food. Care would have to be taken not use too much of the flour.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Bible school at 9:45. Regular preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friends of the church and visitors especially invited to all of these services.

CHAS. J. BURTON Minister.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Crescent Hotel Company will be held at the office of the Company in Eureka Springs, Ark., on Monday the 7th day of March, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which meeting a Board of Directors will be selected and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting.

Witness this the 3rd day of February, 1910.

Attest: R. C. KERENS, President.
W. S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Harrison, Ark., January 25, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that John P. French, of Eureka Springs, Ark., who, on May 13, 1904, made H. E. 31908, Serial, No. 02708, for SW SE, Section 33, Township 21 N, Range 26 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before John B. Pendergrass, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Eureka Springs, Ark., on the 12th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: Mathias E. Wolf, Ellis Harris, John Baker, William A. Hickman, all of Eureka Springs, Ark.

W. N. IVIE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Harrison, Ark., February 15, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Alfonso Woolsey, of Clifty, Ark., who, on Aug. 28, 1908, made H. E. Serial, No. 0514, for NW SW, Sec. 36, Twp. 19 N., Range 27 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Comutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before John B. Pendergrass, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eureka Springs, Ark., on the 28th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: William J. Evans, George W. Todd, Andrew J. Todd, William R. Evans, all of Clifty, Ark.

W. N. IVIE, Register.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH

Sabbath school 9:45 a. m., Wm. Jenkins, supt.

Public worship at 11 o'clock followed by a noonday class meeting. Preaching in the evening at 7:30.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

To all of the services the public will receive a cordial welcome.

L. W. B. Long, Pastor.

First National Bank

....INTEREST....

Is the greatest incentive towards saving money. When you find your money is earning something you feel like saving. Interest, like a much advertised remedy, "works while you sleep."

We pay 4 per cent interest on savings accounts from \$1 up. Savings account interest credited February 1st and is now ready to be entered in pass books.

.....The First National Bank.....
of
Eureka Springs, Arkansas

R. G. FLOYD President
R. S. GRANGER, Vice President

L. W. McC. ORY, Cashier
F. W. MAXWELL, Asst. Cashier

GO YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handle on Patent sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken granted. Munst & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

LODGE DIRECTORY
F & A M Directory, Masonic Temple

Basin Spring Lodge No. 386—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays each month.
Eureka Chapter No. 82 R. A. M.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month.

Mystic Council R. and S. M. No. 34—Meets 1st Saturday each month.
Cyrene Commandery No. 9 K. T.—Meets 3rd Saturday each month.
Visitors to each of these will be cordially welcomed.

Advertising That Pays Grows Advertising in the Times Pays a Big Profit.

KITCHEN CABINET COLUMN

Housekeeper's Reference Page

How often we hear a mother say, "I shall not put my daughter into hard work; she will come into it fast enough when she has a home of her own." That daughter looks upon housekeeping from her mother's point of view—is a disagreeable duty to be shirked as long as possible. When she marries, her school friends make her cook book, filled with recipes for making candy, cake and salad and she feels herself equipped to make a man happy. Nine times out of ten there is more misery than happiness, until she has learned from dreary experience what her mother should have taught her. Mothers, if you want your daughters to be happy, teach them to be good housekeepers. They'll find such instruction helpful, no matter how wealthy the future husband may be. The women who know nothing about housekeeping and must depend upon hired help, are always imposed upon. They are utterly unhappy if anything befalls the trusty servant and they are obliged for a few days to do their own work, and they are the very women who make most complaint of the scarcity and general incompetence of the average hired girl. This is really the whole secret of the difficulties in the so-called "servant girl problem."

Aunt Rhoda.

George Washington Party

A hostess who expects to entertain her woman friends at a birthday party on Washington's birthday will have a table centerpiece of a small log in which a gilded hatchet is placed. It also will be decorated with small flags and a bunch of cherries. The log will be placed on a mirror, partially covered with moss and banked with violets. A cherry and leaf mold will shape the ices.

Vegetarian Cutlets

Make by mixing the pulp obtained from boiled beans, peas or lentils, with minced onion, salt, pepper and a little butter, some bread crumbs and the beaten yolk of an egg. Grated cheese may be added if liked. Shape into small flat cutlets, brush over with egg, dip into bread crumbs, then fry until a nice brown.

Lentil Cutlets

Soak over night one cup of dried lentils and one-third cupful of dried lima beans; drain, add two quarts of water, half an onion, a stalk of celery; cook until soft; remove the seasonings and rub through a sieve. Add one cupful of stale bread crumbs, one beaten egg, seasoning to taste, and the juice of half a lemon. Melt one tablespoonful of a half of butter; add one tablespoonful and a half of flour and pour on gradually one-third cupful of sweet milk. Let cook until smooth and thick and add to the lentil mixture. Set aside to cool; then form into small cutlets; dip in beaten egg, then in powdered cracker crumbs and fry to a golden brown. Drain and serve with tomato sauce. Peas may be used for this dish.

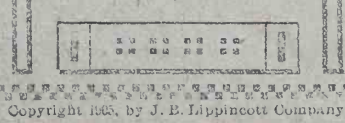
To Clarify Lard

As lard and butter are so expensive, it is advised to clarify all meat grease for future use. Save all grease from bacon, ham and fresh pork, and when you have about two quarts put two tablespoonfuls of water and three small sliced potatoes into it. Heat this in a deep vessel. Remove the scum as it arises. Skim out the browned potatoes and add one teaspoonful of soda. Strain the grease through a cloth. It may be used for almost all cooking purposes.

The Master of Craven

By Marie Van Vorst

Author of "Amanda of the Mill," "Miss Desmond," etc., etc.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Basil Tempest, world's greatest novelist and poet, refusing to be further licensed, sails himself up in Craven, his country home. His literary meditations are broken by his housekeeper who has disobeyed his orders not to admit any one to the house. The visitor is Lucy Carew, an American, who has come to England to write a study of the author, but most of all to get a synopsis of his new suite of poems, having been promised a good position with a magazine if successful. Tempest, in anger, declares he will write no more, and asks her to go. After Lucy departs Tempest regrets of his rudeness in sending her away at night in the rain. He overtakes her, but she refuses to return to Craven with him, and leaves lodging in a cottage. Next morning Lucy receives a note from Tempest apologizing for his rudeness and offering to assist her in writing her essay. Tempest dictates to Lucy, who listens spellbound as she writes.

CHAPTER II.—Tempest calls at the cottage and discovers that Lucy has not gone a train for London. He overtakes her and induces her to remain over a day or two and read the manuscript to him. He invites her to dine with him. She declines, but says she will call the following day.

You have then completely given up the sketch, of the writing out of your notes which you so kindly sent me?"

"Yes," she said, and to his surprise "Ah, I can't, of course, gainsay your good taste there," he smiled. "I accept that—I suppose I must pay the penalty of my lack of good faith. But it's not about that I have ridden over. It is to beg you will delay your going. I can't read one word of your writing—not a word!"

She looked amused and said, "No one ever told me that before."

"Put it, then, to my lack of education," he laughed, "but please come and read it to me, or at least help me to decipher."

The village clock struck in the remote distance some part of the hour and Miss Carew started.

"There, it is half-past seven, Mr. Tempest. I must go."

"You mean you won't come to Craven to-day and read your manuscript to me?"

She hesitated.

"Why?—why not?" he asked quietly. "If he had searched his wit through he could not have fallen upon a better question. He blocked her path, his horse's coat reddening in the sunlight that now began to brighten.

"Why won't you come?"

Why should she not? In all the world to care—or praise or blame—she saw only the trim figure of Polly Ramsdill and her honest, curious eyes. As if there were Polly alone to know or remark, weakly she said:

"Mrs. Ramsdill thinks I have left Cravenford."

Exultant, but keeping his triumph under, Mr. Tempest said:

"No, she doesn't. I stopped there in passing and told her—not quite an untruth—that an important message had come for you which might delay you."

They had started to walk along side by side across the fields. His bridle was over his arm as she walked beside him, lovely in the weakness and the grace a woman's yielding gives her to a man's eyes. Tempest, even then—in the barren field, the open road near by—Tempest contemplated stealing his arm around her and drawing her to him. What would she do? What did she feel of the rush and throb his pulse and brain trembled under? A fierce joy at his victory came across his face as it bent upon her recklessness and devil-may-care freedom. "Only a day," he mused, "an hour—and, my God, haven't I a right to tear from fate what I can?"

He may have been about to speak to her—to touch her—when she unexpectedly turned to him her frank, pure eyes. There was something so virgin, so young, so good in her face, transcending her beauty, that he was ashamed. The miraculous purity of her unspooled country seemed typified in her. His spirit changed within him and his voice was very gentle as he said:

"Thank you very much indeed. I shall look for you this afternoon. Shall I send for you, or will you walk?"

"I'll walk," said Miss Carew, and he accepted her decision, saying:

"Then I'll mount and leave you here. You will simply tell Mrs. Ramsdill that you have planned to stay on for a day or two because of your message."

He shook her hand and, getting on his horse, took leave of her in the lane.

But at four o'clock his carriage came for her—he was not, evidently, in a mood to wait for her arrival.

Mrs. Ramsdill came in to Lucy Carew with the announcement and a note.

"Will you not dine here?" it ran. "If you are a rigid conventionalist Mrs. Henly shall sit and knit in her corner."

To Ramsdill's presence, to her slightly pursed-up lips, her "air," was due the response that went to Mr. Tempest, for looking suddenly up Miss Carew caught a sight of her sister woman's face and it gave her pause. Was she a coward, and did not dare

to peasant woman's comfort? Or did the look on the humble, good face reflect only what was in Lucy's own heart—a fear, a dread, a distrust, and a certain shame?

She wrote a note and sent it in her stead. But she could not like a creature with no mind or will, entirely refuse the favor she had promised.

"I am sorry, but I cannot come to-day. I will go to Craven to-morrow between two and three."

CHAPTER III.

Tempest so intensely desired what he took the trouble to wait at all that he had no rule for the bearing of disappointments, he had until lately admitted none. To accomplish what he desired to desire he put out whatever effort was required on his part, and with magnetism and intensity drew things towards him. The facility with which things stirred to his hands spoiled him. Petulant habit, impatient and turbulent of temper, he never waited—when his wish for variety was delayed he went for it and snatched it to himself.

But lately this life had undergone a change. Precedent no longer would, he knew, be indicative of his future. His future! Curse the word and echo! Why had he consented to accept one?

During the last three days his mind had been resting in the contemplation of gentle things. It had amused and entertained him to take pleasure in the society of this woman of another continent, whose presence alone was so extraordinary, whose advent was so dull and unusual.

He was with women as with other things—tyrannical, an absolutist, boldly asking and taking pleasure where he chose—with more of the brute, perhaps, than the angel in his composition, and a great fund of affection to give and waste, a great, hungry need of companionship to be filled. Except for the periods when he shut himself up in Craven, periods of isolation and fast, there had never been a time in his life not dominated by a woman. He had, for such as himself, scoffed at marriage, claiming that its force of bondage would fatally exorcise his inspirations, and that he would make "a devilish bad husband."

During this last exile at Craven he had alternately given thanks for his liberty and the fact that no woman was forced to share his miasmic humors, and alternately hated his unaccompanied hearth.

But he was utterly unprepared for the note which came instead of Lucy Carew. He read it, the look of content his thought of her coming called forth scarcely cold on his face; he read and turned it over in hopes that she would on the last page change her cruel mind! Then he flung it down with an angry exclamation and looked about his lonely rooms. They had lately been to him more than lonely

and an involuntary shiver passed over him as he glanced at corners where ghostlike, habitants were growing tenacious in possession. At the side of the window-casing hung a mirror in an old brass frame between the vivid lights of the full afternoon. Tempest strode up to it, throwing his heavy hair from his forehead; gazed into the glass, peered in, searching the cold, reflecting surface as if he would tear from it some flaming, miraculous revelation of himself.

Turning away with a sigh, he rang for his man servant.

"Pack me a valise and order the motor car—we take the London express. Wire for rooms at the Carlton."

Either his desire for Miss Carew's society was not sufficiently strong to warrant his usual brusque storming of her door, or he may have felt a danger before acknowledged in his relations with women. He did not so much as look towards the rose-covered cottage at the back of his cabbage and hollyhock patch as his motor flashed by it, and Lucy Carew, as chance would have it, was not there to observe his sudden departure. She had gone for a long tramp over fields, and even then was looking at Craven and its towers from a distant hill.

Lady Ormond was one of those women who are part of pleasure as flowers are of feasts. She and her type are needed to make part of the happiness—the festivals, rather, that are held in order to awaken what goes in love's stead throughout the lives of many men and to stimulate what is the more heavy-footed brother of ecstasy—excitement. She was a thorough woman of the world; intelligent, without ever having followed an idea to its source or conclusion; sympathetic, without ever having in her life been touched; caressing, without ever having known what love was in the course of her thirty odd years. The nearest approach to reality had been her sentiment for the man to whom for several years she had given her time and her society, with whom fashion had linked her name. No nature could come into relation with Basil Tempest without broadening; were it as narrow as a hair, it must expand or break, and Letitia Ormond's had expanded to its utmost limit—so far that it created a gene with her at times that actually hurt.

Tempest had gradually drunk of the deepest waters she had to offer, and she knew it. The fact that she had no more refreshing draught to give him at his imperious demand, that he had reached the bed of the stream, would have desolated a woman who really loved. But Lady Ormond wanted to escape—not Tempest, exactly, but the fact of her deficiency. She knew she could never be again to another what she had been to him, and that if he could come to her as he had originally with the same enthusiasm

like forceful demand, she would be once carried away by his charm. Such a Tempest could not come again. In their gradual drifting apart she had not suffered; she had prepared her interests, new claims were ready to assert themselves, and she grew to accept his frequent absences without reproach.

Lady Ormond was "up for Sunday" to entertain some Americans passing through London, and, standing under the careful adjustment of lights, surrounded by half a dozen of the most sought men in London, she looked with surprise to see Tempest making his way through the crowded room to her. His eyes were on her and he half stumbled against a chair in his way. Awkwardness was foreign to him—he was intolerant of it in others—and he was now so cruelly self-conscious that Lady Ormond flushed for him, reflecting the dark-red of his face when he came up and put out his hand.

"Every one has been asking for you. Why did you not come to Gossmere? When did you arrive?"

He had been given place by her with common consent. The men after greeting him gradually slipped away, all save the American guest, who gazed at Basil Tempest wide-eyed, as one might at a star.

"I have arrived in town within this hour," Tempest said.

"Mr. Tempest"—Lady Ormond turned to the American—"knows how to maintain his popularity—he goes away before his public have half enough of him, and returns before they are tired of wondering where he is. For my part I hate brusque departures. I want to be prepared—I don't like sudden good-bys."

She held out her hand to the American and said rather imperiously: "Will you ask Lady Winifred Sales to dance, Mr. Bainbridge? She is alone over there by the palms," thus cutting short Mr. Bainbridge's hero-worship.

"And"—Tempest took her up several phrases back—"sudden returns—you dislike them?"

She was femininely conscious that he had taken note of every detail of her sparkling beauty, and meeting his eyes agreeably said with grace:

"Your returns are never sudden. I am always bringing you back in my mind. You see, Basil, you are always expected."

His face brightened excessively. "That's the prettiest speech I ever heard a woman make. Come, come with me out of this crush, can't you? I have something especial to say, and you know that I do not understand the art of waiting."

She nodded and smiled, delighted to perceive herself glad to see him and that his sudden return without warning did not find her cold.

He followed her across the ballroom to the opposite side, where a room decorated with lilies and orchids gave them a corner planned and set out for just such occasions as this, as Tempest determined it should secure.

Lady Ormond sat down in a corner of a little divan, Tempest beside her. "Letty"—he lifted her hand to his lips—"Letty, I exaggerate in my books—they would not be worth writing or reading if I did not. I never really transcribe real life, although they call me a realist. You never heard of a great photographer, did you? Do you think there will be one remembered by men in a hundred years from now? Not unless he has made his pictures as unlike life as possible. Well, I don't exaggerate in my life or speech. I am plain—you have even called me brutal. Now I am speaking realistically—I've been living in hell since I left London."

The marks of suffering were distinct on his face, he looked ill and changed; there was something appealing and touching in his expression, usually arrogance and pride itself. The

flippant speech his statement would have called forth from Lady Ormond's humor did not pass her lips. She gave him hand a gentle pressure.

"Basil, you look horribly ill—what is the matter? You are changed."

"Am I?" He threw up his head rather defiantly and impatiently, as if to shake off commiseration. "I've studied my face enough, God knows, these days, but I find it the same."

"Where have you been—at Craven?"

"Yes. Shut up like a bear in his cage."

"And you come out to bite, I suppose?"

"Hush!" he said frowning. "Don't for God's sake be flippant. I am not in any mood for it. I've had them all—the moods—heaven knows, but this is a peculiarly grim one to-night. If you can, in any way, second it, I will be grateful."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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By "health" we mean not alone physical health, but nerve health, as, sometimes, magnificently strong-looking women are nervous wrecks.

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"My mother," writes Mrs. Z. L. Adcock, of Smithville, Tenn., "is 44 years old and is passing through the change of life."

"She was irregular and bloated and suffered terribly. My father stepped over to the store and got her a bottle of Cardui, which she took according to directions and now she is up, able to do her housework and says she feels like a new woman." Try Cardui in your own case.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

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No visitor to Eureka Springs should fail to see the sights as presented from this ride said by many to excel anything of the kind on the continent, and a trip over the line either by day or by night is always appreciated.

CITIZENS ELECTRIC COMPANY

A. M. BARRON, Manager.

THE PAVEMENT PICK-UPS

Dr. W. P. George, of Berryville, was a Saturday visitor.

C. C. McCarty has returned from a business visit to Kansas City.

Mrs. Ellen J. Barber, formerly a resident here, is in the city on a months visit.

Mrs. Nina Dideea has accepted a position in St. Louis and has gone to assume her duties there.

Lawrence Pritchett arrived Sunday from Illinois bringing with him a number of good horses.

Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott are the parents of a fine, eleven pound boy born early Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Walker have removed from East Mountain to T. J. Gordon's place beyond the stand pipe.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Rice who have been visiting his father, Mr. A. A. Rice, left yesterday for their home in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Norris M. Gregg, of St. Louis, is visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Hawley who are guests at the Crescent.

Mr. R. P. Harrison has returned from Little Rock where he was in attendance at the Laymen's Missionary convention.

Interesting revival services are being held at the Calvary Baptist church this week. The meetings are being well attended and much interest is being manifested.

FOR SALE—Large ten room house, splendid location, bath, electric lights, all modern conveniences, large garden spot, for sale cheap. Enquire at Times office.

Misses Lena Meek and Ocie Adams are in Kansas City this week buying goods for the spring millinery trade. During their absence Mrs. Lloyd Bare has charge of their store.

Mrs. T. A. Stockslager recently received a letter from Miss Minnie Stinson, who formerly taught in our public schools. Miss Stinson is now in the schools of Tishomingo, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stewmon of Carbondale, Ill., arrived Monday morning to visit their daughter, Miss Mildred, who is a student at Crescent College. Mr. and Mrs. Stewmon also visited with Mrs. F. M. Youngblood and Mrs. L. E. Baird, who are long time friends.

Mr. Herbert Milligan, traveling salesman and crack shot, in the employ of the Western Cartage company, called on the trade here early in the week. Mr. Milligan, in early boyhood, was a schoolmate of the editor of the Times but for twenty years they had not met.

E. W. Travis came up from Leslie spending the week end here. On Tuesday morning he was accompanied to Leslie by Mrs. Travis and their interesting little son, Ward. The family will reside in Leslie as Mr. Travis can be at home there each night and on Sundays.

S. A. Diehl, editor and owner of the Times-Echo and Flashlight is now a full fledged citizen of Eureka Springs, having purchased one of the nicest residence properties of the city for his home. Last week the deal was made by which Mr. Diehl became the owner of the newly built residence of Dr. W. M. Clure on Ridgeway Avenue.

Miss Etta Hancock is in St. Louis this week buying spring goods for the Blocksom Mercantile Co. Patrons of that store may depend upon it that Miss Etta will buy the latest and best things for Eureka Springs trade. Her experience in this line being such as to enable her to choose the correct thing and also to get the best possible prices of which customers will share directly.

Mr. M. L. Bailey has purchased the lots on which the W. L. Hatcher home was recently destroyed, and which lie just across the street from Mr. Bailey's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilton of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Phillips at the Basin Park Hotel. Mr. Hilton is at the head of Hilton's Advertising Agency which has placed a large amount of Eureka Springs advertising lately.

Mrs. Mary A. Brown, of Plains, Kans., is a guest here after a six years absence. Mrs. Brown has the distinction of being one of the early school teachers of Eureka Springs and of having taught the first high school classes ever organized in this city.

Mr. Edward Todd, of Clifty, was a visitor here Monday and made the Times office a pleasant call. Mr. Todd is one of the progressive young republicans of his community. He has taught school for several years, having had charge of the Clifty schools for the two years past. Mr. Todd owns a farm near Clifty and during the spring and summer months devotes his time to farming and fruit raising. He reports fruit prospects better than they have been for years and says things about Clifty are prosperous.

Mr. G. T. Light, of Roscoe, Texas, is here for a visit with his father Mr. A. B. Light and family. The younger Mr. Light is a man of prominence in his section of the country, being an extensive farmer as well as being engaged in the banking business at Roscoe. Mr. Light has a small farm of nine hundred acres near Roscoe which he looks after and as it is well located and good land is in itself a big business proposition. To add to the pleasure of his visit here, his sister, Mrs. May James, has just returned from a visit with relatives and friends at Paris, Texas.

Death of Mrs. Betten

Mrs. Margaret Abigail Betten, wife of Col. J. C. Betten, died at their home in this city last Thursday morning. Deceased, while of a retiring disposition, had many warm friends—those who knew her best esteeming her the more highly.

For years she had been a member of the Baptist church and had that deep abiding faith which ever brings joy and happiness to those who possess it.

Funeral services were conducted from the home on Friday afternoon by Rev. C. N. White. A large concourse of friends followed the remains to their last resting place in the I. O. O. F. cemetery. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

Mistaken Identity

Doctor Mary Thomas, formerly of this city but now of Chicago, has recently had a very strange experience. She recently made a visit to Shannon, a small place near Chicago, and while there an unknown woman in Chicago committed suicide and the body was taken to the morgue.

At the morgue the body was seen by an acquaintance of Dr. Thomas and the resemblance was so strong that the acquaintance pronounced the body that of our former townswoman. Reporters went to the home of Dr. Thomas' mother in Chicago to get the news of the suicide, only to be told that they knew nothing of the suicide but that they did know that Dr. Thomas was visiting in Shannon. It was only after being called up over the telephone and talking with Dr. Thomas, that the ubiquitous newspaper men were satisfied they were in error. In the meantime some of doctor's relatives had called at the morgue and had also identified the body as that of Dr. Thomas. Thus the resemblance must have been quite striking. The doctor's friends here are glad indeed that it was a case of mistaken identity.

PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT BY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Work of Big School Appreciated by Large Audience

The entertainment given at the opera house last Saturday evening by the Marlowe Dramatic Club of Crescent College was one of the prettiest, daintiest and most pleasing affairs ever given in our city.

The pride, which the college must feel, in the Marlowe Dramatic Club and the Violin Orchestra, is certainly pardonable, and it is a pride in which our citizens join.

The little "skit", "A Wrong Package" was so cleverly done by the fair young ladies in the part that it kept the attention of the audience riveted upon the stage from start to finish and gave no end of amusement.

The "playette", "Six American Beauties" was an amusing little sketch and most appropriately named as was conceded as the young ladies taking the parts appeared on the stage.

Between these two pieces Prof. R. R. Thompson gave in his inimitable way the reading, "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin" and the Fodder's in the Shock", and kindly responded to the encore.

Miss Jennie Redman, of Topeka, Kan. told why she "Never Married Again" to the intense amusement of the large audience.

The young ladies manner of taking their various parts speaks wonderfully well of the training being given at Crescent College in the department of expression, as does the performance of the Violin Orchestra of the Conservatory of Music.

It was pleasing to note the splendid audience which filled the opera house to witness the evenings entertainment and more pleasing to hear the favorable comment on the performance and the school from those present.

Directors Meeting

The directors of the commercial club met Thursday night of last week and transacted the business before it pertaining to the good of the city. A number of communications were read and ordered filed.

The resignation of C. C. McCarty as a member of the executive board was accepted. The directors and the city are sorry that this step was made necessary on account of Mr. McCarty's removal in the near future to St. Louis. His services as a member of the board have been excellent and his advice will be missed.

Mr. Rosewater reported the successful culmination of the controversy between the railroad and the heirs of the Massman estate as given in the Times of last week.

Dr. Ellis reported for the special water committee that an ordinance would be brought up soon in the council for passage covering the points of the committee's recommendation as reported by this paper last week.

The membership of the club now numbers ninety-one which Secretary Diehl hopes to make one hundred soon. Two special subscriptions of \$50 each were reported—one from M. B. Baird of Blue Spring the other from Mark Swope of Beaver.

Urge Action by Legislature.

(Continued from First Page.)

Establishment of a State Highway Commission, with competent engineer.

Appropriations by the state to carry out work planned by commission.

Amendments to Patterson bill, enlarging use of convicts by county judges; providing for use of convicts from one county in another; empowering judges to buy and operate crushing plants with convict labor.

Enactment of law requiring use of wide tires on wagon roads.

Enactment of law limiting the

speed of automobiles to 20 miles an hour.

Government appropriation of \$75,000 as first step toward draining swamp lands of Arkansas.

Six Initiated

Ruth Rebekah Lodge, No. 10, had a very interesting meeting on Tuesday evening when six candidates were inducted into the mysteries of the lodge. The work was thoroughly done and enjoyed by those witnessing the ceremony. The following were initiated: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Messersmith, Miss Emma Ward and Mr. W. D. Weaver.

Berryville

V. E. Weir and family, who have been visiting Mrs. Fannie L. West for some time, left last week for Redlands, Calif., where they expect to reside in the future.

N. B. Hubbard and wife have moved to the Imus cottage on College street.

Mrs. Alvin Bobo is visiting her sister at Hotel Company.

Mrs. L. J. Jones, of the Commercial office of the Comp. Louis this week March, 1910, at 10 g millinery.

Mr. Mat Brennam of Minneapolis, Minn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. Partridge.

The Cornet band is now thoroughly organized and the boys are practicing several nights each week. They promise to be ready to furnish some good entertainments ere the summer evenings grow long.

The revival meeting under the direction of Evangelist Coats and Singer McGowan is still in progress at the Christian church.

Mrs. A. J. Russell went to Capps, Boone county, on the noon train Monday in response to a phone message announcing the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Lucinda Johnson.

Mrs. W. P. George is among the many on the grip list this week.

Little Miss Georgia Morris entertained a number of her little friends Monday afternoon in honor of her seventh birthday.

Circuit court convenes here Monday. The criminal docket is considerably lighter than usual.

C. D. Plumlee has recently purchased several shares in the Standlee estate in Modoc county, California, and he is there now arranging to make that his future home.

Many people of Carroll county and especially in the vicinity of Berryville, remember Franz McConnell. He was reared on a little farm in Polo township, near what is now Urbanette. He was educated at Clarke's Academy and for several years was a teacher in the public schools of the county. He entered the ministry as a Baptist preacher in this country under the tutelage of that pioneer, Eld. Isaac Standlee, and soon after-

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"I have awful spells of Neuralgia and have doctored a great deal without getting much benefit. For the last two years I have been taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and they always relieve me. I have been so bad with Neuralgia that I sometimes thought I would go crazy. Sometimes it is necessary to take two of them, but never more, and they are sure to relieve me." MRS. FERRIER, 2434 Lynn St., Lincoln, Neb.

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wards located in Texas, where during all these years he has made phenomenal success as a preacher of righteousness. From a country pastor he gradually found his way to some of the best city charges in that great state, and today the name of F. M. McConnell is familiar to every reading baptist in the south. On the first of this month he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, the highest and most responsible position within the call of the Baptist churches of that great state. He writes friends in Berryville that he longs to pay a visit to the scenes of his boyhood and assist in holding a meeting, but that his time is occupied far beyond his ability to fill all calls and that he can give no assurance of just how soon he can pay Berryville a visit.

F. O. Butt
Lawyer
Office over First National Bank
Eureka Springs Arkansas

C. F. Ellis, M. D.
Resident Physician for 20 years
Office over Postoffice.

Phones: Residence 46. Office 11

R. G. Floyd, M. D.
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN
Office in Wadsworth-Floyd Bldg over Porch's drug store.

Phones: Office 24; Residence 10

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